A

SERMON

PREACHED AT

CHRIST-CHURCH, DUBLIN,

ON the 18th of APRIL, 1790,

BEFORE HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN, Earl of WESTMORELAND, *Preſident*;

AND THE REST OF THE

INCORPORATED SOCIETY,

IN DUBLIN,

FOR PROMOTING

ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOLS,

IN IRELAND.

BY THE RIGHT REVEREND

THOMAS, LORD BISHOP of DROMORE.

Publiſhed at the Requeſt of the SOCIETY:

Together with an ABSTRACT and CONTINUATION of the SOCIETY's ACCOUNTS, from 1ſt of *November*, 1787, to 1ſt of *November*, 1789.

DUBLIN:

PRINTED BY GEORGE PERRIN, N° 10, CASTLE-STREET,

PRINTER TO THE SOCIETY, 1790.

DUBLIN: SUNDAY the 18th of APRIL, 1790.

AT A

GENERAL MEETING

OF THE

INCORPORATED SOCIETY,

FOR PROMOTING

ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOLS,

In *IRELAND.*

ORDERED, on a Motion,

THAT the Thanks of this SOCIETY be given to the Right Reverend THOMAS Lord Biſhop of DROMORE, for his Excellent and Suitable SERMON, preached this Day before this Society; and that His Lordſhip be requeſted to let the Society have a Copy thereof, in order for them to cauſe the ſame to be Printed and Publiſhed.

THOMAS GIBBONS, SEC.

PROVERBS, CHAP. XXII. VER. VI.

TRAIN UP A CHILD IN THE WAY HE SHOULD GO, AND WHEN HE IS OLD HE WILL NOT DEPART FROM IT.

THIS is a Maxim delivered long ago by the Wiſeſt of Men, which the experience of Ages hath ever ſince been confirming. That the human Mind is a mere Blank, void of all Ideas, until they are progreſſively acquired, is a Truth no longer diſputed; and conſequently, that Men are chiefly diſtinguiſhed from each other, by the advantages or want of Education. For altho' Individuals may differ much in their reſpective Capacities, and much in their Tempers or Diſpoſitions; yet in their rational or literary Attainments, in their religious or moral Principles, and in their virtuous or vicious Habits, the firſt Impreſſions long purſued during the ductile years of Infancy and Youth, chiefly determine the laſting Character.

MAN is one and the ſame Animal however diſperſed throughout the World, formed with the ſame Paſſions and Affections, impreſſed with the ſame Inſtincts and Propenſities, equally ſuſceptible of Virtue or Vice. What then creates the aſtoniſhing difference between the enlightened Sage, and the groſs illiterate Barbarian? between the poliſhed Nations adorned with every Art and Science, and the wretched Hordes of ignorant and naked Savages? but thoſe religious and moral Inſtitutes, which are firſt inſtilled by Education, and then confirmed by virtuous Habits and ſalutary Laws.

AND there is no Medium; Men are either good or bad. — A Character merely negative ſcarcely exiſts. — The mind of Man is naturally active, and in the early vacancy of Youth, when it is open to every kind of impreſſion, it is continually imbibing Principles and adopting Opinions from all around it; and being not only ductile but imitative, it is for ever copying the manners and aſſuming the habits of every Character with which it is converſant.

IT is therefore of the utmoſt Importance to the well-being of the Community, that proper Care be taken of the riſing Generation; that Children be brought up in the principles of Religion and Virtue; formed

formed to early habits of Piety, Honeſty, Sobriety and Induſtry; that they be trained up to be good Men and good Citizens.

FOR we may as well expect our Fields will produce a plenteous Harveſt, without our preparing the Soil or ſowing the Seed; as that a Nation will abound with honeſt, induſtrious and uſeful Subjects, without a proper Care taken of their Education. We well know, that in the former Caſe we can only expect Briars and Thorns, and the more fertile the Soil, the more luxuriant Crops it will produce of uſeleſs or noxious Weeds: So the common People if not impreſſed with good Principles, and "*trained up in* "*the Way they ſhould go*," will in proportion to their Activity and Spirit, be only diſtinguiſhed for their Vices and their Crimes.

HUMAN Laws can only operate on the external Actions: the Corruptions of the Heart, wicked or erroneous Principles, are beyond the reach of their limited Operation: innumerable Temptations to ſecret Crimes perpetually occur, wherein the Criminal will hope to eſcape Diſcovery or Puniſhment, or may think to expiate the Guilt, by ſome ſuperſtitious Atonement or Commutation.—Dreadful therefore

is the ſtate of that Country, where the wild creature Man is not under the reſtraint of ſound Religion and a well directed Conſcience: where the maſs of the People have either no Principles, or ſuch as are perverted from their proper end of making them good and virtuous: which ſuggeſt any other Mode of gaining Heaven, but that of doing faithfully their Duty to God and Man.

YET from the common People we muſt all more or leſs chuſe our Labourers and Servants; to theſe we muſt intruſt our Properties and our Lives: theſe accompany us in our domeſtic Retreats and in our ſolitary Journeys: on their Fidelity and Truth we are all obliged in a greater or leſs degree to repoſe. Indeed the Lives and Fortunes of the Higheſt and the Greateſt, are more or leſs at the mercy of their Inferiors; and if they be not reſtrained by Religion and Conſcience, —— if they be unprincipled, —— Who is ſafe?

IN all Countries the ſafety and ſecurity of the State is the great object of good Government. The moſt frugal Adminiſtration thinks no Sums too large, that are uſefully expended in its external Protection. No wiſe Nation complains of the waſte of Blood or Treaſure, which is required to repel its foreign Enemies,

mies: or will blame the prudent Miniſter, who by Subſidies and Alliances however coſtly, who by Fleets and Armies however numerous, inſures the Safety and Tranquility of his Country. Who does not ſay in ſuch Caſes, Can perfect Security and laſting Peace be bought too dear?

WHAT Praiſe then do they deſerve, who at a very moderate Expence, free their Country from the greater Danger of its internal Enemies? Who give perfect Security, and laſting Peace to the quiet Citizen within his Dwelling? Who ſave his Throat from the Knife of the domeſtic Aſſaſſin, and his Habitation from the Brand of the lurking Incendiary? Who ſecure his Woods and Plantations from the Midnight Axe, his Cattle and his Corn from the Village Robber, Perhaps the Child of his Boſom from the daring Raviſher?—And this is not by Extirpation; not by ſevere and cruel Puniſhments; not by Baniſhment, Stripes, or Death, but by the more happy and more effectual Art of converting the Malefactor into the good Citizen; by changing whole Neſts of Rioters and Robbers into riſing Nurſeries of virtuous and uſeful Subjects!

THE only Charm to work this Prodigy is contained in one Word—EDUCATION.

THE

THE whole Secret conſiſts in the early impreſſing ſound Principles of Religion and Virtue on the untainted Mind. Their ſlow but efficacious Operations can alone purge and purify the corrupt Maſs; and gradually change the lower Members of a State, abounding with lawleſs Ruffians and Murderers, into a happy People diſtinguiſhed for their Honeſty, Diligence, and Obedience to the Laws.

EDUCATION, wiſely planned and well conducted, lays the Foundation of all theſe Bleſſings. When this Ground-work is ſecurely fixed, then every Superſtructure can be properly erected. This primary Care once taken, every other Advantage follows in regular Progreſſion. If the firſt impreſſions of Piety and Virtue have been duly made, the attendance on public Worſhip and the ſanctions of Religion will then have their happieſt Influence: And the Authority of the Magiſtrate and the Regulations of good and ſalutary Laws, will afterwards operate with the ſtrongeſt Energy: — Theſe both with united Force conſpire to cheriſh and mature thoſe excellent Principles and virtuous Tendencies, which were early infuſed by Education.

THIS is the only Method, there is no other Art, by which a People can be effectually amended: by which

which prevailing and popular Vices can be rooted out: by which an ignorant, idle and vicious Populace can be tranſmuted into honeſt induſtrious Labourers, quiet and ſober Manufacturers, orderly, peaceable and obedient Citizens.

Even habits of labour, and ſkill in Manufactories will not alone form good Citizens and uſeful Subjects; they may be ſtill vicious and profligate, and prone to every kind of Miſchief. Unleſs they have been impreſſed with a juſt ſenſe of Duty, and have been duly taught to fear God, and hate Evil, they may ſtill be a Curſe, rather than a Bleſſing to Society.

It is that ſpecies of Education only, which at once inures the Body to Labour, and impreſſes the Mind with ſound and good Principles, that can form an uſeful and virtuous People: and thoſe Principles and that Habit can only be acquired in their early Years. It is only in the plaſtic age of Infancy and Youth that we can make effectual and laſting Impreſſions: for it is ſeldom that any extenſive Reform can be made among a People grown up and hardened in their evil Cuſtoms and ill Habits. Their bad Propenſities and wrong Opinions have taken too deep Root to be then extirpated: and tho' the vigilance of the

Magiſtrate and due application of the Laws, may for a Time preſerve the public Tranquility, and reſtrain or puniſh occaſional Enormities; yet the Community is never ſafe: Accidents happen in which the ſleeping Embers burſt forth into Flame; crouds of evil Doers are collected, and gathering confidence from their Numbers give full ſcope to their love of Violence and Outrage; and dreadful Miſchiefs are perpetrated before Peace and good Order are again reſtored.

THE Neceſſity then of Education, even for the loweſt orders of the Community and ſuch as is adapted to their peculiar Situation and Circumſtances, is too evident to be longer inſiſted on. It only remains to be inquired what mode of Education is to be preferred.

VARIOUS are the Plans which have been recommended, and there are few but what deſerve Approbation and Encouragement:—From the SUNDAY-SCHOOL, which appropriates but one day in ſeven, to mental Improvement, but then aſſiduouſly inculcates to the untutored Infant the moſt important Truths, and a deep ſenſe of Duty; up to the great and extenſive SYSTEM not long ſince offered to the Legiſlature, which provided Seminaries and Colleges for every order in the State. Each is intitled to its due Applauſe.

BUT

BUT where any one Plan of Education for the Poor has been wiſely formed and long tried, and is going on by ſlow but progreſſive Advances to anſwer the ends of its Inſtitution, it would be a deſertion of Duty, haſtily to abandon it.—And this brings me to conſider more particularly the Subject which occaſions us to be this day aſſembled — THE ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOLS, ESTABLISHED IN IRELAND BY ROYAL CHARTER: —— A Syſtem of Education for that part of the Community for which it is peculiarly intended, I mean the Children of the poor ignorant Papiſts, ſo judiciouſly contrived that it would be difficult to ſuggeſt methods better ſuited to produce a laſting Improvement both in Body and Mind; or better fitted to remedy every evil in this claſs of Subjects.—And, if in ſome Inſtances local Neglects may have happened, ſuch Abuſes call for Amendment, but afford no argument againſt the Inſtitution itſelf, which will be found upon the whole, Wiſe and Efficacious: more eſpecially if it be conſidered, that whatever Imperfections attend it are owing to the weakneſs of a riſing Country, of which it only partakes in common with other Inſtitutions in ſuch a ſtate of Society; but which from the great Improvements that are rapidly prevailing in this Kingdom, will gradually diſappear; and we may hope to ſee the whole Syſtem as perfect in the Execution, as it has been wiſe and judicious in the original Contrivance.

And that we may be the better enabled to judge of this, let us conſider the peculiar Evils among the People, which it was intended to remedy.

It is well known, that among the inferior People of this Kingdom, there are many unacquainted with the Language; ſtill more ignorant of the Laws; and and moſt of all averſe from the eſtabliſhed Religion of their Country: Nay, multitudes are bred up, and live in total Ignorance of the Principles of any Religion, and almoſt void of all ſenſe of moral Duty.

From many peculiar Circumſtances in their Hiſtory, which are too well known to be here inſiſted on, they labour under particular Diſadvantages; they have imbibed inveterate Opinions and Prejudices, and are under the dominion of Cuſtoms and Habits, which are extremely injurious to themſelves, and no leſs hurtful and dangerous to the Community.

Their National Character is in many points extremely amiable: they are naturally open, generous and good-natured: exceedingly hoſpitable and liberal of their little Stores: their Door is always open to the wandering Stranger, and he is welcome to divide their ſcanty Meal.—Like the other Celtic Nations they

they are quick in their Reſentments, and have a ſtrong Senſe of real or ſuppoſed Injuries, which often hurry them into fatal Exceſſes. But they are no leſs affectionate and warm in their Attachments; of approved Fidelity, where their Lords and Maſters have won their Hearts; and of ſuch invincible Adherence to their Engagements (which are too often, it muſt be confeſſed, only criminal Combinations) that no Rewards, no Threatnings, no Puniſhments can induce them to reveal their Deſigns, or diſcover their Aſſociates.

THEIR Anceſtors having forfeited their Lands, they inherit deep Prejudices againſt the ſucceeding Proprietor, and are too apt to conſider his Stores and Poſſeſſions as lawful Plunder. Hence perhaps too their averſion from Labour, as it is to operate for his benefit: and this recoils on them in a fatal Circle—"They will work but Little, and therefore "they gain but ſmall Wages."—"They gain "but ſmall Wages, and therefore they work but "Little."—As the Forfeiture of their Lands required to be ſecured by ſtrong Laws, they have got a rooted Diſlike to the Laws themſelves, and are always on the ſide of the Hand that violates them: hence the moſt atrocious Criminal, finds an Aſylum in every Cabin; and from a dangerous but miſtaken Senſe of Honour, the Malefactor who implores

plores their Protection and Concealment, they conſider as one who has placed his Life in their Hands, and no inducement can prevail upon them to betray that Confidence.

THUS we ſee how the nobleſt Qualities of the Mind can be perverted to the moſt criminal Purpoſes; and what might tend to the Honour and Safety of the Country, become the ſources of its Danger and Diſgrace; and all for Want of being well directed by right Principles of Religion, and accompanied with juſt notions of Right and Wrong.

AND here this poor unfortunate People labour under peculiar Diſadvantage: They are bred up in the greateſt Ignorance and Blindneſs, being for the moſt Part totally illiterate, and whenever they attend divine Worſhip, hearing it wholly in an unknown Tongue, they have little Chance of acquiring any Knowledge of what is valuable in their own Religion; ſo that many of them have little or no Senſe of Religion or Duty: and what is infuſed into others is accompanied with fatal Superſtitions, that encourage or detain them in the moſt immoral and criminal Practices.

AFTER a long Night of Ignorance and Error in many Countries, Truth begins to irradiate the mind.

There

There are now few Nations in Europe* tho' profeſſed Members of the Church of Rome, that do not begin to adopt purer and better Notions in Religion. An inſenſible Reform is gradually prevailing among thoſe who affect to be moſt averſe from Reformation; and the old Empire of Superſtition and Bigotry, is every where elſe ſinking into Decay.—But over Multitudes of our poor deluded People, thoſe baneful Tyrants of the Mind ſtill preſerve their ancient Dominion: Their Influence has ſuffered no Diminution, but continues ſtill, as much as ever, to enſlave and miſlead their deluded Votaries.

* WITHOUT meaning to apply this particularly to the Roman Catholics in *England*, who have long been diſtinguiſhed for being liberal and enlightened; I cannot but recommend to the Conſideration of their Brethren here, *The Declaration and Proteſtation*, which was in 1789, voluntarily ſubſcribed by *Fifteen Hundred* of the principal *Catholics* in England, (including all the *Peers* and *Gentlemen* of that Perſuaſion) and by *Two Hundred* of their *Clergy*.

THIS *Proteſt* is ſupported by the Opinions of the Univerſities of *Paris*, *Doway*, *Louvain*, *Alcala*, *Salamanca*, and *Valladolid*.

THESE *Opinions* and the aforeſaid *Proteſtation*, may be ſeen at large in the Appendix to "A Letter from the *Right Honorable Lord* "*Petre*, &c. *Dublin* printed by *P. Byrne* and *J. Moore*, 1790. 8vo."

ON the ſame Subjects, the Reader is alſo referred to "An "Anſwer to the *Biſhop of Comana's* Paſtoral Letter: By a Proteſting "*Catholic*. *London* printed by *R. Faulder*, &c. 1790. 8vo."

THE

THE unfortunate People, utterly blind themſelves, have in many Parts of this Kingdom, Guides and Directors as blind as they; ſo that they continue ſtill immerſed in the groſſeſt Ignorance, and are debaſed by the loweſt Superſtitions. Too generally believing that Pilgrimages, Penances, Pecuniary Commutations, and External Obſervances can expiate Guilt, their poor untutored Minds are left open to the influence of every bad Paſſion, and evil Habit; and are unreſtrained from the Commiſſion of every Crime.

SURELY then it is of the utmoſt Importance to the Community at large; to the Security and Safety of the more enlightened Members of the State; and to the Happineſs and Welfare of the poor People themſelves, to free their Minds from this horrible Bondage, to inſpire them with truer and better Notions. — And whatever Inſtitution goes to the Root of their prevailing Evils, and offers a Remedy for their worſt Propenſities, is certainly intitled to the utmoſt Support and Encouragement.

UPON a due Inquiry this will be found eminently the Caſe of the ENGLISH PROTESTANT CHARTER-SCHOOLS.

AND

AND here I muſt be excuſed, if I deſcend to a dry Detail of minute Particulars, which in juſtice to the Subject I muſt not omit.

THESE Schools conſiſt of ſmall Seminaries, Thirty Eight in Number, ‡ eſtabliſhed in different Parts of this Kingdom, into which the Children of the pooreſt Roman Catholics are received between the Ages of Six and Ten: beſides Four Provincial Nurſeries for younger Infants.—After going thro' a compleat Syſtem of Education for the Poor, in which Labour and Inſtruction are properly blended, they are apprenticed into Proteſtant Families; and at the Expiration of their Time, upon proper Certificates of good Behaviour, ſmall Premiums * are given to the Boys; and little Portions † to ſuch of the Girls as marry Proteſtants.

No Compulſion or undue Arts are ever uſed to gain theſe Children: Their Parents, notwithſtanding their own Prejudices, are too ſenſible of the Advantages to be derived from this Inſtitution, not to be deſirous to procure them for their Offſpring; and therefore the Schools are always ſupplied with willing Candidates.

‡ THERE have occaſionally been more; but Twelve or Thirteen Schools, in different Parts of this Kingdom, have at different Times, for various Reaſons, been ſuppreſſed.

* Viz. Forty Shillings. † Viz. Five Pounds.

THE whole Conduct of theſe Seminaries is committed to the Care of the firſt Perſonages of this Kingdom, who have under them various ſubordinate Directors*.

INTO theſe Schools (which are chiefly appropriated to the different Sexes) the Children being admitted at an early Age, and wholly ſeparated from the ſurrounding Populace, are preſerved from the contagion of evil Examples and bad Impreſſions. They learn the Engliſh Language, and are carefully inſtructed in the Proteſtant Religion. To every School a neighbouring Clergyman has been lately appointed, to act as Catechiſt, whoſe buſineſs it is to attend to that important Duty.† The Education they receive

* THE Society at large, who are Incorporated by Act of Parliament, appoint a Committee of Fifteen Members reſident in Dublin to give conſtant Direction to the whole Eſtabliſhment: Who have under them, a Local Committee to every School, immediately to ſuperintend its Management.

† At a Quarterly GENERAL MEETING, held 2d *May*, 1789.

RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that for the more careful Inſtruction of the Charter-School Children in the Proteſtant Religion, and for the Eaſe and Convenience of the ſeveral Local Committees, who from their Avocations may not be able to attend ſo often as may be neceſſary, IT will be expedient, and attended with advantageous Conſequences, that a Proper Clergyman

ceive is peculiarly fitted to prepare them for the humbleſt Stations, and they are early trained to a Life of Labour—a large Portion of their Time being wholly devoted to ſuch manual Employment, as is adapted to their Age, Capacity or Sex.

THE Number of Children contained in all the Schools, at the Concluſion of the laſt Annual Inquiry,* was One Thouſand Four Hundred and Seventy: beſides Two Hundred and Seven in the Provincial Nurſeries. From the laſt Year's Produce of their little Labours, was accounted to the Society

gyman, recommended by the Archbiſhop or Biſhop of the Dioceſe, ſhould be appointed for theſe Purpoſes, in each School; each of which Clergyman is to have for his Trouble, a yearly Gratuity of Five Pounds, Ster.

RESOLVED, That it is the Opinion of this Committee, that the general Duties of the ſeveral Clergymen ſo to be appointed, ſhould be

FIRST, To viſit each School once in every Week, and to examine the Children in the Principles of the Chriſtian Religion, and in their Learning.

SECONDLY, To inſpect the general State and Condition of each School, and the ſeveral Employments of the Children.

THIRDLY, To report their Opinions, in all Matters reſpecting each School, to the Society once a Month.

* On the 29th of September, 1789.

the Sum of One Thouſand and Sixty-Four Pounds. This is a peculiar Gain to the Public, and a ſtriking Proof of the Utility of the Plan.

In the Courſe of Fifty-Six Years ſince this Inſtitution commenced, Six Thouſand Six Hundred and Forty Seven Children have been reſcued from Idleneſs and Ignorance; and after receiving their proper Education, have been apprenticed to aſſiſt in Agriculture, or to be employed in uſeful Trades and Manufactures.

Of the Girls that have been married to Proteſtants, ſmall Portions have been given to Six Hundred and Eighty Five.

As it may be reaſonably preſumed, that of thoſe Six Thouſand Six Hundred, thus trained and educated, a great Part have become Heads of Families, and as we may juſtly hope that the good Principles they had imbibed, would be tranſmitted to their o ffspring; after reaſonable Deductions made for occaſional Deaths or Lapſes, ſuppoſing the Remainder in this length of Time (more than half a Century) only to have doubled, we may fairly hope that Ten Thousand Proteſtant Families of virtuous and good Subjects have thus been added to the

Com-

Community,* and reſcued from Ignorance, Profligacy and Vice.

THE Funds to promote and ſupport ſo extenſive a Benefit, are in Part—a gracious Bounty from the King—a liberal Grant from the Legiſlature—and the Annual Subſcriptions of Private Benefactors: Of

* THE Proportion which the Proteſtants bear in Ireland to the Roman Catholics, is a curious Subject in Political Arithmetic, concerning which, the Reader will find ſatisfactory Information in a little Tract intitled, "AN ABSTRACT *of the Number of Proteſtant "and Popiſh Families in the ſeveral Provinces and Counties of Ireland, "taken from the* RETURNS *made by the Hearth-Money Collectors, "to the Hearth-Money Office in Dublin, in the Years* 1732, *and "*1733, *&c. Re-printed for* WM. SLEATER, *in Dublin,* 1788, "8vo. *Price* 6*d.*"

IN that Abſtract, every Friend to the Proteſtant Intereſt in this Kingdom muſt be pleaſed to ſee, that the Proportions of Proteſtants to Roman Catholics at that time, were ſo much greater than they are uſually underſtood in popular Calculations, even at Preſent; when the number of Proteſtants muſt be preſumed to have conſiderably increaſed, and is ſo ſtated by Roman Catholic writers themſelves. But as doubts may ariſe, or may be artfully ſuggeſted, that the Proteſtant Religion has loſt, rather than gained ground in Ireland, a very ſtrong preſumptive Argument for the Contrary, will ariſe from the following accurate Returns in the Annual Accounts of the HOUSE of INDUSTRY in DUBLIN, for ſix Years laſt paſt: which were all that have come to hand.

COMPA-

Of which, Part is remitted from generous Contributors in England.

COMPARATIVE NUMBERS *of Proteſtants and Roman Catholics received into the* HOUSE of INDUSTRY, *in the following Years.*

Years.		Proteſtants.		Rom. Catholics.
1784	—	696	—	1870
1785	—	768	—	2435
1786	—	1794	—	2912
1787	—	1493	—	3341
1788	—	854	—	3643
1789	—	798	—	3615
Six Years		6403		17816

NOT NEAR THREE ROMAN CATHOLICS TO ONE PROTESTANT.

NOTE, The foregoing Numbers may be depended on, becauſe Divine Service is performed ſeparately for the Perſons of the two Perſuaſions, and Chaplains are retained by the Corporation for each, who will ſeverally take Care of their reſpective Flocks.

OBSERVE likewiſe, that the Houſe of Induſtry being filled with the loweſt Claſs, in which the proportion of Roman Catholics is much the greateſt, we may be aſſured, that the comparative Number of the Proteſtants in the Aggregate of the whole Kingdom is much greater than the above Proportion. Beſides, altho' wandering Beggars flock to Dublin from all parts of the Kingdom, the feweſt come from the Northern Counties, which abound moſt with Proteſtants; for having a flouriſhing Manufacture, thoſe Counties ſend forth feweſt Beggars.

[*Theſe Remarks were communicated by an ingenious Friend.*]

THUS

THUS happily hath taken Root and proſpered an Inſtitution, which ſet out with the humbleſt Beginning, being the ſingle Thought of one worthy Prelate, my Predeceſſor in DROMORE†; to whom it was doubtleſs ſuggeſted by the Author of all Good: And to his gracious Providence the whole Succeſs muſt be aſcribed.

THE ſame good Providence hath lately raiſed it up a new Protector and Support. In the Courſe of the laſt Year, an unknown Benefactor in England hath appropriated to this Charity the large Sum of £40,000, the Intereſt of which is devoted, as a collateral Aid, to increaſe and improve the Benefits of the Inſtitution, but expreſsly reſtrained by the Founder from being Part of the Fund uſed for its Support.

BY this liberal Addition the Society have ingrafted certain improvements on the original Plan, which have received the Approbation of the concealed Donor. They are able to enlarge the Fund for Apprenticing the Children, and for giving them Dona-

† Dr. HENRY MAULE, Biſhop of DROMORE, who preached the firſt Sermon on this Subject, 23d October, 1733: having obtained his Majeſty's Charter, which was dated 24th October, 1733.

tions

tions at the Concluſion of their Term: which they endeavour to diſtribute in ſuch Portions, and with ſo much Caution and Prudence, as may prevent abuſe, and make theſe Improvements extenſively uſeful.*

THUS we ſee, that this excellent Inſtitution is intended to remedy the worſt Evils among the lower People.

RESCUED from the Bondage of Ignorance and Vice, their Children are taught to adopt the Language, to reverence the Laws, and to imbibe the

* THE above Sum of £40,000 hath been veſted by the Donor in the Engliſh Fund of £4 per Cents. producing £1600 per Annum, Britiſh Money: And he hath required a ſeparate Account to be kept of its Application.

THE Society, with the Approbation of the Founder, appropriates the above Intereſt to the Apprenticing the Children, giving £3 with every Boy, and £4 with each Girl: theſe Apprentice Fees are to be paid in ſucceſſive Portions, and upon Certificates of the good Behaviour of the Maſters, from Time to Time. Finally on the Expiration of the Apprenticeſhip, a Donation of 40*s.* is given to each Boy, as was before mentioned.

eſtabliſhed

eſtabliſhed Religion of the State: And are thereby inſtructed in the pureſt Principles of Religion and Morality. Being removed from the bad Examples, and pernicious Cuſtoms of the reſt of the People, they are early trained up in virtuous Habits, and right Motives of Duty.

ALONG with ſuch ſimple but uſeful Inſtruction, as is peculiarly adapted to their humble ſtation in Life, without raiſing them above it, they are alſo inured to Labour, and have early inculcated into them a habit of Induſtry: and thus prepared, they are placed out to promote the Agriculture, or to aſſiſt the Manufactures of their Country: Having impreſſed upon their untainted Minds, all the Motives for the proper Virtues of the Poor—— Honeſty—Sobriety—Modeſty—and Truth.

AND let me not finally diſmiſs the Subject without conſidering it in a higher Point of View, as preparing ſo many Candidates for Eternity. The loweſt and meaneſt of our fellow Creatures hath an immortal Soul, as well as the moſt wealthy, powerful, and noble: and while we are training them to be uſeful here, we are leading them to be ſupremely

happy hereafter. Raiſed from almoſt a State of brutal Nature, they are taught to look up to the Divine Favour; to conſider the probationary State of this preſent Life; and humbly to aſpire to the glorious Rewards of the next.

THEIR little Hands and Hearts are daily, and perhaps at this Moment, lifted up to Heaven for you their Guardians, and Benefactors; and thoſe innocent Mouths, which, but for you, would be filled perhaps with Lies and Curſes, pour forth grateful Prayers in your behalf: while you receive the ſublime Satisfaction of being Inſtruments of Providence "*in turning many to Righteouſneſs*," who might otherwiſe have been plunged in Guilt and Ruin.——

AND therefore, when all theſe Things ſhall ceaſe; when this preſent Scene of Exiſtence ſhall have paſſed away; and when you ſhall awake from the Duſt, to give an Account of the various Truſts committed to your Charge; reflect what Joy it will then afford to have thoſe Little Ones appear as witneſſes of your benevolent Care, and to hear the Divine Judge pronounce, in the preſence of Men and Angels: "*I was*

"*I was a hungred, and ye gave me Meat; I was thirſty and ye gave me Drink; I was a Stranger, and ye took me in; Naked and ye clothed me.*——For *Verily I ſay unto you, in as much as Ye have done it unto one of the leaſt of theſe my Brethren, ye have done it unto me.*—*Come, ye Bleſſed of my Father, inherit the Kingdom prepared for you from the Foundation of the World.**"

* St. MATTHEW, Chap. xxv. Verſe 25, &c.

THE END.

A LIST OF THE BISHOPS, DEANS, &c.

WHO HAVE PREACHED BEFORE THE

INCORPORATED SOCIETY IN DUBLIN:

For Promoting ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOLS in IRELAND; and their Correſponding Society in LONDON.

Thoſe marked thus *, Preached before the Correſponding Society in LONDON.

ANNO.

1733. THE Lord Biſhop of Dromore, Dr. Henry Maule †.
1736. The Lord Biſhop of Derry, Dr. Thomas Rundle.
1737. * The Lord Biſhop of Saliſbury, Dr. Thomas Sherlock.
The Lord Biſhop of Elphin, Dr. Robert Howard.
1738. * The Lord Biſhop of Rocheſter, Dr. Joſeph Wilcox.
1739. * The Lord Biſhop of St. Aſpah, Dr. Iſaac Maddox.
The Lord Biſhop of Cork, Dr. Robert Clayton.
1740. * The Lord Biſhop of Banger, Dr. Thomas Herring.
1741. * The Rev. William Berriman, D. D. Rector of St. Andrew's Underſhaft, and Fellow of Eaton College.
1742. The Lord Biſhop of Ferns and Leighlin, Dr. George Stone.
* The Rev. Dr. John Thomas, Dean of Peterborough.
1743. * The Rev. Dr. Patrick Delany, Chancellor of Chriſt-Church, Dublin.

† THIS Sermon was preached the 23d of October, 1733, but his Majeſty's Charter conſtituting the above Society, was not opened 'till the 6th of February following.

G.R. III. BRITISH MUSEUM

ANNO.

1744. The Lord Biſhop of Killala, Dr. Mordecai Cary.
1745. * The Lord Biſhop of Bangor, Dr. Matthew Hutton.
The Lord Biſhop of Kildare, Dr. Thomas Fletcher.
1747. * The Rev. Dr. John Thomas, Canon Reſidentiary of St. Paul's and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty.
The Lord Biſhop of Oſſory, Dr. Michael Cox.
1749. * The Rev Samuel Nicolls, L. L. D. Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majeſty.
1750. The Lord Biſhop of Ferns and Leighlin, Dr. Robert Downes.
1751. * The Lord Biſhop of Briſtol, Dr. John Conybeare.
1752. The Lord Biſhop of Derry, Dr. William Barnard.
1753. * The Lord Biſhop of Norwich, Dr. Thomas Hayter.
1754. The Lord Biſhop of Oſſory, Dr. Edward Maurice, (not printed.)
1755. * The Lord Biſhop of Cheſter, Dr. Edmund Keene.
1756. The Lord Biſhop of Ferns and Leighlin, Dr. John Garnet.
1757. * The Lord Biſhop of Oxford, Dr. Thomas Secker.
1758. The Lord Biſhop of Cloyne, Dr. James Stopford.
1759. * The Rev. Philip Fletcher, Dean of Kildare.
1760, The Lord Biſhop of Killala, Dr. Samuel Hutchinſon.
1762. The Lord Biſhop of Oſſory, Dr. Richard Pococke.
1763. * The Lord Biſhop of Norwich, Dr. Philip Young.
1764 The Rev. Richard Woodward, D. D. Dean of Clogher.
1766. The Lord Biſhop of Ferns and Leighlin, Dr. Edward Young.
1767. * The Lord Biſhop of Lincoln, Dr. John Green.
1768. The Lord Biſhop of Oſſory, Dr. Charles Dodgſon.
1770. The Lord Biſhop of Meath, Dr. Henry Maxwell.
1772. The Lord Biſhop of Dromore, Dr. William Newcome.
1773. * The Lord Biſhop of Oxford, Dr. Robert Lowth.
1774. The Lord Biſhop of Cork and Roſs, Dr. Iſaac Mann.
1776. The Lord Biſhop of Ferns and Leighlin, Dr. Joſ. Dean Bourke.
1779. The Lord Biſhop of Down and Connor, Dr. James Trail.
1780. The Lord Biſhop of Raphoe, Dr. James Hawkins.
1782. The Lord Biſhop of Oſſory, Dr. William Beresford.
1787. The Lord Biſhop of Down, Dr. William Dickſon, (not printed.)
1790. The Lord Biſhop of Dromore, Dr. Thomas Percy.

An Abstract of the Accounts of the Incorporated Society in *Dublin*, from the 1st of November, 1787, to the 1st of November, 1788.

Dr.

		£.	s.	d.
1787	The Treasurer's Receipts, viz.			
Nov. 1.	To Cash from the Vice Treasurer's, remainder of the Parliamentary Grant of Sessions, 1787, Net -	3670	0	0
	From ditto, his Majesty's Bounty, one Year, ending Mid-Summer, 1788, Net - - - -	970	0	0
	From ditto, the Parliamentary Grant of Session, 1788, Net	9700	0	0
		14340	0	0

		£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
1787	Secretary's Debit of Cash Account.						
Nov. 1.	To Balance in his Hands - -	380	8	6½			
1788	To his Receipts since, viz.						
Nov. 1.	For Annual Subscriptions to General Fund, and Benefactions - - -	376	8	9			
	Subscriptions and Annuities, to particular Schools - - - -	100	7	6			
	One Year of the Governors of Erasmus Smith, Esqr's. Grant to Sligo School -	250	0	0			
	Cash, being a Renewal Fine paid upon the Lease of Clonmel Lands - -	76	11	0			
	Cash for the late Lord Lanesborough's Legacy	140	0	0			
	Ditto for the late Mrs. Goldsmith's ditto	100	0	0			
	Interest received on Six Kinnegad Turnpike Debentures, to 16th January, 1788	16	10	0			
	Goods sold - - -	0	2	6			
	Rents received out of Lands belonging to the Society - £. 666 s. 8 d. 1½						
	Deduct an Annuity paid out of ditto - - - £. 30 s. 0 d. 0						
		636	8	1½	2076	13	5
	Rents paid by Masters for School Lands -	593	5	0			
	Deduct Rents paid for ditto Lands by the Society - - - -	400	14	9			
					192	10	3
	To Labour of the Children allowed by the Masters -				1044	15	11
					17654	2	7

An ABSTRACT of the ACCOUNTS of the INCORPORATED SOCIETY in *Dublin*, from the 1st of November, 1787, to the 1st of November, 1788.

1787	Cr.	£.	s.	d.
Nov. 1,	By Balance due the Treaſurer - - -	313	13	6
1788				
Nov. 1.	By Buildings and Repairs - - -	770	0	2
	By Books for the Schools, Paper, Implements, Printing, Incidents, and tranſplanting Children - -	830	14	3
	By Expence attending the Society's Houſe - -	45	16	11
	By Marriage Portions - - - -	104	0	0
	By Officers Salaries, - - - - -	341	7	6
	By Salaries to Viſitors - - - -	103	15	0
	By Nurſery on Milltown Road - - - -	345	13	3½
	By Law expences - - - -	22	15	0
	By Diet of Children, Maſters, and Miſtreſſes - -	6364	3	10½
	By Cloathing - - - -	2736	12	0
	By Firing - - - - - -	652	7	3
	By Soap and Candles - - - -	251	6	1
	By Furniture - - - -	472	8	8
	By Salaries to Maſters and Uſhers of Thirty-ſix Schools and Four Nurſeries - - - -	736	18	6
	By Premiums to Maſters and Miſtreſſes - - -	186	14	2
	By Diet and Wages of Servants - - -	427	4	7
	By Bounties to Perſons who faithfully ſerved out their Apprenticeſhips - - - - -	31	0	0
		14736	10	9
	By Balance of Caſh in the Treaſurer's Hands 2526 6 6			
	By ditto in the Secretary's Hands - 391 5 4			
		2917	11	10
		17654	2	7

CASH and Securities on Hand, November 1, 1788.

CASH.	Amount of Treaſurers and Secretary's Balances as above	£	s.	d.
		2917	11	10
	SECURITIES in the Secretary's Hands, viz.	£	s.	d
	Fiſher's Mortgage, whereon due - -	99	4	5½
	Four Dunleer and Six Kinnegad Turnpike Debentures, for £50 each - -	500	0	0
	Two Accountable Receipts of H. H. Mitchell, Eſq.	41	5	0
		640	9	5½
		3558	1	3½

An Abſtract of the Accounts of the INCORPORATED SOCIETY in *Dublin*, from the 1ſt of November, 1788, to the 1ſt of November, 1789.

1788	Dr.	£.	s.	d.
Nov. 1.	TO Balance in the Treaſurer's Hands, - -	2402	5	0
	To the Treaſurer's Receipts ſince, viz.			
	To Remittances from the Correſponding Society in London,	452	3	0
	Arrear of the Tax on Hawkers and Pedlars - -	18	0	0
	To his Majeſty's Bounty Three Quarters to Lady-Day, 1789, Groſs £750 Net - - - -	727	10	0
	Parliamentary Grant of Seſſion 1789, Groſs £12000, Net	11640	0	0
	Secretary's Debit of Caſh Account.			
	To Balance in his Hands - - - -	391	5	4
1788	His Receipts ſince, viz.			
Nov. 1.	Annuities and Subſcriptions to General Fund - -	230	15	6
	Subſcriptions to particular Schools - - -	27	0	0
	Annuity to Arklow School - - -	20	0	0
	One Year of the Governors of Eraſmus Smith, Eſqr's Charity to Sligo School, due November 1786 - -	250	0	0
	Intereſt received on Four Dunleer Turnpike Debentures, to Lady-day, 1785 - - - -	30	0	0
	Ditto on Six Kinnegad Debentures to 16th of January, 1789	16	10	0
	Caſh received from the Truſtees of the Turnpike Roads to Dublin, over Ballybough-bridge, upon the Society's conveying to them 15½ Perches of Ground for the Uſe of the public Road, being Part of the Charter-School Ground on the Strand - - - -	15	10	0
	To Value of Meſſrs. Betty and Clarke's Bond and Intereſt received - - - - -	14	14	0
	To Caſh from the Reverend Mr. Neligan, being a Fine levied on Bartholomew Keys of Ballina, for taking Toll otherwiſe than by weight, in the Market of ſaid Town	2	5	6
	Rents received out of Lands belonging to the Society, not held by Maſters - £. 961 s. 13 d. 10			
	Deduct Annuities paid out of ditto - 197 10 0			
		764	3	10
	Caſh received in diſcharge of the Principal, Intereſt and Coſt due on ——— Stratford, Eſqr's Bond and Warrant to the late John Rogerſon, Eſq. for £200 principal -	341	15	1
		17343	17	3
	Rents paid by Maſters for School Lands - £. 634 s. 5 d. 0			
	Deduct Rents paid for ditto Lands by the Society - - - 416 14 5			
		217	10	7
	Amount of Children's labour, chargeable to the Maſters	1015	12	2
		18577	0	0

An Abſtract of the Accounts of the INCORPORATED SOCIETY, in *Dublin*, from the 1ſt of November, 1788, to the 1ſt of November, 1789.

1789	Cr.	£.	s.	d.
Nov. 1.	By Buildings and Repairs - - -	1070	18	5
	By Books for the Schools, Paper, Implements, Printing and Incidents - - - -	741	19	9
	By Tranſplanting Children - - -	51	6	1
	By Expence attending the Society's Houſe in Dublin -	74	6	1
	By Marriage Portions - - - -	72	0	0
	By Officers Sallaries and Gratuities to Clerk and Meſſenger	346	17	6
	By Salaries to Viſitor Catechiſts - - -	149	3	4
	By Nurſery on Milltown Road - - -	295	0	6
	By Caſh paid Mr. Evans, Law Agent, on account of his Bill for Law expences - - -	100	0	0
	By Diet of Children, Maſters and Miſtreſſes of Thirty-eight Schools and Three Nurſeries, and Uſhers of Twelve Schools	7413	12	9
	By Cloathing - - - -	2252	4	4
	By Firing - - - - -	682	19	2
	By Soap and Candles - - - -	279	4	8
	By Furniture of Schools and Nurſeries - -	401	5	2
	By Salaries to Maſters of Thirty-eight Schools and Three Nurſeries, and Salaries to Nineteen Uſhers, Seven of whom are not Dieted - - - -	728	0	6
	By Premiums to Maſters and Miſtreſſes - -	193	0	2
	By Diet and Wages of Servants in Schools and Nurſeries	466	18	3
	By Bounties to Perſons who faithfully ſerved out their Apprenticeſhip - - - -	40	0	0
		15368	16	8
		£. s. d.		
	By Balance in the Treaſurer's Hands -	3163 19 6		
	Ditto in the Secretary's Hands -	44 3 10		
		3208	3	4
		18577	0	0

	CASH and SECURITIES on Hand 1ſt November, 1789.	£.	s.	d.
CASH.	Amount of Treaſurers and Secretary's Balances as above	3208	3	4
	The like Securities in the Secretary's Hands as ſtated in laſt Years Account - - - -	640	9	5½
		3848	12	9½

Annual Subſcriptions and Benefactions received in DUBLIN, from the 1ſt of November, 1787, to the 1ſt of November, 1788.

			£.	s.	d.
1787.					
Nov. 2.	JOHN Leigh, Eſq; —	one Year	2	5	6
	William Mead Ogle, Eſq; —	ditto	2	5	6
3.	Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Kildare	ditto	5	0	0
	Rev. Dr. Hales — —	ditto	2	5	6
8.	John Ladeveze, Eſq; —	ditto	2	5	6
	Henry Monck, Eſq; — —	ditto	3	0	0
	Francis Fetherſton, Eſq; —	ditto	2	5	6
	Richard Baldwin, Eſq; —	ditto	2	5	6
	Rev. Doctor Lyon — —	ditto	1	2	9
	Rev. Mr. Drury — —	ditto	1	2	9
	Right Hon. H. T. Clements	ditto	2	5	6
14.	Arthur Craven, Eſq; —	ditto	2	5	6
Dec. 1.	William Bury, Eſq; —	ditto	1	2	9
10.	Thomas Croker, Eſq; — —	ditto	2	5	6
	George Putland, Eſq; —	ditto	5	13	9
17.	Rev. Dr. Robinſon — —	ditto	1	2	9
1788.					
Jan. 5.	Richard Vincent, Eſq; —	ditto	2	5	6
	James Ford, Eſq; — —	ditto	1	2	9
	Right Hon. the Earl of Hertfort —	ditto	20	0	0
9.	Rev. Mr. Evans — —	two Years	8	0	0
Feb 6.	His Grace the Lord Primate —	ditto	46	0	0
	His Grace the Lord Archbp. of Caſhel	one Year	5	13	9
29.	Right Rev. the Lord Bp of Waterford	ditto	5	13	9
	Right Rev. the Ld. Biſhop of Cloyne	ditto	5	13	9
	Right Rev. the Ld. Biſhop of Killalla	ditto	4	11	0
	Rev. Archdeacon Hutchinſon —	ditto	2	5	6
Mar. 1.	Mrs. Glovers Subſcription to C Carbery	ditto	10	0	0
	Right Rev. the Ld. Biſhop of Clogher	ditto	5	13	9
	Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor —	ditto	10	0	0
	Right Rev. & Hon. the Ld. Bhp. of Meath	ditto	11	7	6
3.	Right Rev. the Lord Bhp. of Elphin	ditto	5	13	9
	Arthur Keene Eſq; — —	ditto	2	5	6
	Rev. Dean Hamilton —	ditto	2	5	6
14.	Hon. and Rev. Dean Croſbie —	ditto	2	5	6
	Rt. Hon. and Rt. Rev. the Earl of Briſtol,	nine Years	90	0	0
29.	Hon. and Rev. Dean Hewitt —	one Year	2	5	6
April 22.	Rt. Rev the Lord Biſhop of Raphoe	ditto	5	13	9
	Sir Francis Hutchinſon, Baronet —	ditto	3	0	0
30.	Rt Rev. and Hon. the Lord Bhp. of Oſſory	ditto	5	1	9
May 7.	Rev. Edward Bayley —	on Subſcribing	1	2	9
8.	John Geoghan, Eſq; —	one Year	2	5	6
27.	Rev. Joſeph Stopford, to Charleville,	ditto	3	0	0
	Rt. Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Down -	ditto	5	13	9
	Carried forward -		308	6	9

Annual Subſcriptions and Benefactions received in DUBLIN, from the 1ſt of November, 1787, to 1ſt of November, 1788, continued.

1788.		£.	s.	d.
	Brought forward -	308	6	9
June 11.	Rev. the Archdeacon of Dublin — one Year	2	5	6
	Thomas T. Faulkner, Eſq; — two Years	2	5	6
	Rev. Mr. Naylor, on Account of his Subſcription to Roſs School — — —	11	7	6
	Philip Coſby, Eſq; Sub. to Stradbally School, one Year	10	0	0
	Right Honorable Lord Newhaven, one Year's Annuity, bequeathed by the late Lady Viſcounteſs Allen, to Arklow School — — —	20	0	0
	His Grace the Lord Archbp. of Dublin one Year	12	0	0
Aug. 1.	Rt. Hon. Thomas Conolly — three Years	60	0	0
	Rev. Dr. Moore's, Sub. to Clonmel School, one Year	1	10	0
	Rev. Mr. Downes ditto — ditto	1	10	0
	Rev. Dean Champagne — two Years	4	11	0
	Rev. Dr. Stopford's Sub. to Charleville one Year	3	0	0
Sep. 16.	The Governors of Eraſmus Smiths, Eſqr's Annuity to Sligo School — — one Year	250	0	0
	Lord Harberton on Accounnt of His and Lady Harberton's Annuity to Caſtle Carbery School —	40	0	0
		716	16	3

Annual Subſcriptions and Benefactions received in DUBLIN, from the 1ſt of Novemb r, 1788, to the 1ſt of November, 1789.

1788.		£.	s.	d.
Nov. 11.	REV. Dr. Lyon — — one Year	1	2	9
	Rev. Dr. Robinſon — ditto	1	2	9
	William Bury, Eſq; — — ditto	1	2	9
12.	John Leigh, Eſq; — ditto	2	5	6
	Wm. M. Ogle, Eſq; — — ditto	2	5	6
	Rev. Jer Marſh — — ditto	3	8	3
	Arthur Craven, Eſq; — ditto	2	5	6
13.	John Geoghegan, Eſq; — ditto	2	5	6
	George Putland, Eſq; — — ditto	5	13	0
	John Ladeveze, Eſq; — ditto	2	5	6
	John Corneille, Eſq; — — ditto	1	2	9
14.	Arthur Keene, Eſq; — ditto	2	5	6
15.	Richard Baldwin, Eſq; — ditto	2	5	6
	Rt. Hon and Rt. Rev the Earl of Briſtol, ditto	10	0	0
26.	Rev. John Drury - - - ditto	1	2	9
	Rt. Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Clogher ditto	5	13	9
Dec. 15.	Rt. Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Elphin - ditto	5	1	9
	James Ford, Eſq; - - ditto	1	2	9
	Rev. Dr. Seymour, - - three Years	6	16	6
	Carried over -	60	1	0

Annual Subſcriptions and Benefactions received in DUBLIN, from the 1ſt of November, 1788, to 1ſt of November, 1789, continued.

			£.	s.	d.
1789.	Brought forward -		60	1	0
Jan. 11.	Rev. George Evans - -	one Year	4	0	0
20.	His Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Caſhel	ditto	5	13	9
	Rt. Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Killalla -	ditto	4	11	0
	Rev. Archdeacon Hutchinſon -	ditto	2	5	6
	Thomas Croker, Eſq; - -	ditto	2	5	6
Feb. 6.	Rt. Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Waterford	ditto	5	13	9
	Rt. Hon. Henry Theop. Clements -	ditto	2	5	6
14.	Rev. Dr. Law - -	ditto	2	5	6
17.	Rev. Dr. Hales - - -	ditto	2	5	6
	Rev. Dr. Walſh - - -	ditto	2	5	6
	Caſh from William Gerrard, Eſq; two Years Annuity bequeathed by the late Samuel Gerrard, Eſq;		10	0	0
	Ditto from ditto, two Years Annuity, bequeathed to Ardbraccan School - -		4	0	0
	Francis Fetherſton, Eſq; -	one Year	2	5	6
20.	John Hatch, Eſq, - -	one Year	2	5	6
25.	The Governors of Eraſmus Smyth, Eſqr's. Annuity to Sligo School, - -	one Year	250	0	0
Mar. 9.	Hon and Rev. Dean Hewitt -	ditto	2	5	6
10.	Rt. Hon. Joſhua Cooper -	two Years	4	11	0
	Rt. Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Cloyne	one Year	5	13	9
	Rev. Dean Hamilton - -	ditto	2	5	6
	Mrs. Glover's Sub. to C. Carbery School	ditto	10	0	0
11.	Morgan Crofton, Eſq; -	ditto	2	5	6
12.	Hon. and Rev. Dean Crofbie -	ditto	2	5	6
18.	Rev Dr. Samuel Murray - -	ditto	1	2	9
25.	Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hertford -	ditto	20	0	0
April 1.	Rev. the Archdeacon of Dublin, -	ditto	2	5	6
	Rt. Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Raphoe, -	ditto	5	13	9
17.	His Grace the Lord Archbiſhop of Dublin	ditto	12	0	0
18.	Rt. Hon the Lord Chancellor -	ditto	10	0	0
23.	Sir Francis Hutchinſon, Bt. -	ditto	3	0	0
28.	Rt. Rev. and Hon. the Lord Bhp. of Oſſory,	ditto	5	13	9
June 3.	His Grace the Lord Primate -	ditto	23	0	0
14.	Rev. Ch. Percival - -	two Years	2	5	6
	Philip Coſby, Eſq; to Stradbally School	one Year	10	0	0
24.	Rev. Joſ. Stopford to Charleville School	ditto	3	0	0
	Rev. Edward Bayley - -	ditto	1	2	9
Aug. 12.	Rt. Rev. and Hon. the Lord Biſhop of Meath	ditto	11	7	6
Sept. 18.	One Years Annuity bequeathed by the late Lady Viſcounteſs Allen to Arklow School -		20	0	0
Oct. 7.	Hugh Crofton, Eſq; -	on Subſcribing	2	5	6
	Rev. Dr. John Kearney -	ditto	2	5	6
28.	Daniel Corneille, Eſq; - -	ditto	1	2	9
			527	15	6

An ALPHABETICAL LIST of all Subſcribers who have paid Subſcriptions ſince 1ſt of November 1785, and are now living.

	£.	s.	d.
ANNUITY bequeathed by Lady Viſcounteſs Allen, to Arklow School	20	0	0
Richard Baldwin, Eſq;	2	5	6
Right Honorable and Right Reverend the Earl of Briſtol, Biſhop of Derry	10	0	0
Rev. Doctor Broderick,	1	2	9
William Bury, Eſq;	1	2	9
His Grace Dr. Agar, Lord Archbiſhop of Caſhel	5	13	9
Rev. Dr. Champagne, Dean of Clonmacnoiſe	2	5	6
Right Hon. H. T. Clements	2	5	6
Rt. Rev. Dr. Hotham, Lord Biſhop of Clogher	5	13	9
Rt. Rev. Dr. Woodward, Lord Biſhop of Cloyne	5	13	9
Right Hon. Thomas Conolly	20	0	0
Right Hon. Joſhua Cooper	2	5	6
Daniel Corneille, Eſq;	1	2	9
John Corneille, Eſq;	1	2	9
Philip Coſby, Eſq; to Stradbally School	10	0	0
Arthur Craven, Eſq;	2	5	6
Morgan Crofton, Eſq;	2	5	6
Hugh Crofton, Eſq;	2	5	6
Thomas Croker, Eſq;	2	5	6
Hon. and Rev. Dean Croſbie	2	5	6
Rev. James Denny, to Clonmell School	1	0	0
Rev. William Downes, to ditto	1	10	0
Rt. Hon. Lord Donoughmore	2	5	6
Rev. Mr. Drury	2	5	6
Rt. Rev. Dr. Dickſon, Lord Biſhop of Down	5	13	9
Rt. Rev. Dr. Percy, Lord Biſhop of Dromore	5	13	9
His Grace the Lord Arch-biſhop of Dublin	12	0	0
Rev. Dr. Haſtings, Arch-deacon of Dublin	2	5	6
B. B. Elliot, Eſq; to Roſs School	1	2	9
Rt. Rev. Dr. Dodgſon, Lord Biſhop of Elphin	5	13	9
Rev. Geo. Evans, to Caſtle Caulfield	4	0	0
Rt. Rev. Dr. Clever, Lord Biſhop of Ferns	5	13	9
Francis Fetherſton, Eſq;	2	5	6
John Geoghegan, Eſq;	2	5	6
Mrs. E. Glover, to Caſtle-Carbery School	10	0	0
Rev. Doctor Hales	2	5	6
Rev. Hugh Hamilton, Dean of Armagh	2	5	6
Rev. Singleton Harpur	1	2	9
John Hatch, Eſq:	2	5	6
Rt. Hon. the Earl of Hertford	20	0	0
Hon. and Rev. Dean Hewitt	2	5	6
Sir Francis Hutchinſon, Bt.	3	0	0
Rev. Arch-deacon James Hutchinſon	2	5	6
Carried forward	201	7	3

An ALPHABETICAL LIST of all Subſcribers who have paid Subſcriptions ſince 1ſt of November, 1785, and are now living.

	£.	s.	d.
Brought over -	201	7	3
Rev. Dr. John Kearny, Sen. F. T. C. D. - -	2	5	6
Arthur Keene, Eſq; - - -	2	5	6
Right Rev. Dr. Law, Lord Biſhop of Killala -	4	11	0
Right Rev. the Lord Biſhop of Kilmore, Dr. William Forſter,	5	13	9
John Ladeveze, Eſq; - - -	2	5	6
John Leigh, Eſq; - - - - -	2	5	6
Rev. Jeremiah Marſh - - -	3	8	3
Right Honorable and Right Reverend Dr. Maxwell, Lord Biſhop of Meath - - - - -	11	7	6
Rev. Dr. Moore, to Clonmell - -	1	10	0
Rev. Dr. Samuel Murray - - -	1	2	9
Rev. Charles Naylor, to Roſs - -	2	5	6
William Mead Ogle, Eſq; - - -	2	5	6
Right Reverend and Honorable Dr. Beresford, Lord Biſhop of Oſſory - - - - - -	5	13	9
Rev. Charles Perceval - - -	1	2	9
His Grace the Lord Primate, Lord Rokeby, - -	23	0	0
George Putland, Eſq; - - - -	5	13	9
Andrew Ram, Eſq; to Roſs, - - -	1	2	9
Rt. Hon. Lord Viſcount Ranelagh, - -	2	5	6
Right Rev. Dr. Hawkins, Lord Biſhop of Raphoe -	5	13	9
Phineas Rial, Eſq; to Clonmell, - - -	5	0	0
Rev. Dr. Robinſon - - - -	1	2	9
Rev. John Seymour - - -	2	5	6
Governors of Eraſmus Smith, Eſq; to Sligo School -	250	0	0
Rev. Arch-deacon Stone, to Ardbraccan -	3	0	0
Rev. Dr. Joſeph Stopford, to Charleville - -	3	0	0
Hon. and Rev. Dean Stopford - - -	2	5	6
Rev. Dr. Walſh - - - -	2	5	6
Right Rev. Dr. Newcome, Lord Biſhop of Waterford -	5	13	9
	561	18	9

Annual Subſcriptions received in ENGLAND, between the 1ſt January, 1788, and 31ſt December following, both incluſive, viz

1788		£.	s.	d.
Feb. 22.	MR. Thomas Wilſon, — —	1	1	0
Mar. 20.	Rev. Mr. Grand, of Durham, —	1	1	0
22.	Rev. Dr. Jeffrey's — — —	1	1	0
April 12.	Mr. Peter Dobree — — —	1	1	0
June 2.	Rev. Mr. Jane, B. D. Briſtol Glouceſter —	1	1	0
Dec. 9.	Mr. Thomas Bingley — —	1	1	0
	Thomas Burne, Eſq. — — —	1	1	0
	Thomas Compſon, Eſq; — —	1	1	0
	John Rivington, Eſq; — — —	1	1	0
	John Palmer, Eſq; — —	1	1	0
	Thomas Wall, Eſq; — —	1	1	0
	William Caldwall, Eſq; — —	1	1	0
	Rev. Mr. Fayting — —	1	1	0
	John Leapidge, Eſq; — — —	1	1	0
	Mr. William Oddy, Secretary — —	1	1	0
	George Drake, Eſq: — — —	2	2	0
	Thomas Emlyn, Eſq; — —	2	2	0
	Right Hon. Thomas Harley — —	2	2	0
	Thomas Sutton, Eſq; — — —	2	2	0
	Right Hon. Earl of Donegal — —	5	5	0
	John Neſbitt, Eſq; — — —	5	5	0
	Total Subſcriptions, in 1788 —	34	13	0

Annual Subſcriptions received in ENGLAND, between the 1ſt January, 1789, and 31ſt December following, both incluſive, viz.

1789		£.	s.	d.
Jan. 12.	MR. Thomas Wilſon, — —	1	1	0
Mar. 23.	Mr. Peter Dobree — —	1	1	0
April 3.	Rev. Dr. Jeffrey's — — —	1	1	0
Oct. 31.	Rev. Mr. Grand, of Durham, —	1	1	0
Dec. 9.	Mr. Thomas Bingley — —	1	1	0
	Thomas Burne, Eſq; — — —	1	1	0
	Thomas Compſon, Eſq. — —	1	1	0
	John Rivington, Eſq; — — —	1	1	0
	John Palmer, Eſq; — — —	1	1	0
	Thomas Wall, Eſq; — —	1	1	0
	William Caldwall, Eſq; — —	1	1	0
	Mr. William Oddy, Secretary — —	1	1	0
	Right Hon. Earl of Donegal — —	5	5	0
	Thomas Emlyn, Eſq; — —	2	2	0
	Right Hon. Thomas Harley, — —	2	2	0
	John Neſbitt, Eſq; — —	5	5	0
	Total Subſcriptions, in 1789 —	27	6	0

The CORRESPONDING SOCIETY in LONDON, Dr.

To the INCORPORATED SOCIETY in DUBLIN, &c.

[N. B. Received by the SECRETARY, except otherwiſe expreſſed.]

		£.	s.	d.
1788	TO Balance agreed 31ſt of December, 1787	457	2	9
April 7.	To Caſh from the Bank of England, half a Years dividend to 5th inſtant, on £1444: 2: 4 Bank Stock, ſtanding in the Name of the Incorporated Society, at 7 per Cent. - -	50	10	10
30.	To Caſh from Mr. V. V. a Benefaction - -	19	19	0
May 5.	To ditto paid by the Treaſurer by D. D. -	5	5	0
July 28.	To ditto from the Exchequer, one Years Intereſt to 5th July laſt, on long Annuity, No. 1207, Year 1707, left the Society by the late Mr. J. Du Rouſel	25	0	0
Oct. 13.	To ditto from the Bank of England, half a Years dividend to 10th inſtant, on £1444: 2: 4, Bank Stock ſtanding in the Name of the Incorporated Society, at 7 per Cent. - - - -	50	10	10
Dec. 31.	To ditto for Annual Subſcriptions, received from 1ſt of January 1788, to 31ſt December, following -	34	13	0
		643	1	5

		£.	s.	d.
	To Balance agreed to 31ſt December 1788, as per preceding Account - - -	111	9	7
1789				
Feb. 15.	To Caſh from Mr. V. V. a Benefaction - -	15	0	0
Mar. 19.	To ditto from S. Biſhop, T. Taylor and H. Trafford, Executors of the Rev Mr. Fayting, a Legacy - - £. 100 s. 0 d. 0			
	Deduct for the Stamp Receipt - 2 0 0			
		98	0	0
April 7.	To ditto from the Bank of England, half a Years dividend to the 5th inſtant, on £1444: 2: 4, Bank Stock, ſtanding in the Name of the Incorporated Society	50	10	10
June 12.	To ditto paid to the Treaſurer by D. D. -	5	5	0
July 28.	To ditto from the Exchequer, one Years intereſt to the 5th Inſtant, on Long Annuity, No. 1207, Year 1707 left the Society by the Will of Mr. James Du Rouſel, of Canterbury - -	25	0	0
Oct. 14.	To ditto from the Bank of England half a Years dividend to 10th Inſtant, on £1444: 2: 4, Bank Stock, ſtanding in the Name of the Incorporated Society -	50	10	10
Dec. 31.	To ditto for Annual Subſcriptions, received from 1ſt of January 1789, to 31ſt December following -	27	6	0
		383	2	3

Dr.

☞ CONTRA Cr.

		£.	s.	d.
1788 Dec. 2.	BY Caſh remitted to the Rt. Hon. H. Theop Clements, Treaſurer to the Incorporated Society, in Dublin per their Order, and Minute of their general Meeting 19th of November, paſt - -	420	18	5
30.	By Caſh paid the Secretary's Sallary, Poſtage of Letters, and ſundry other Diſburſements, from 1ſt January 1788, to the 31ſt December following - -	110	13	5
	By Balance remaining, carried to new Account, 1789	111	9	7
		643	1	5

In	£.	s.	d.
Rob. Drummond, Eſq; and Co's. Hands -	64	11	7
John Neſbitt, Eſqr's. ditto -	5	5	0
Mr. William Oddy's, Sec. ditto - -	41	13	0
	111	9	7

		£.	s.	d.
1789 Dec. 30.	By Caſh paid the Secretary's Salary, Poſtage of Letters, and ſundry other Diſburſements, from 1ſt January 1788, to 31ſt December, following - -	105	10	10
	By Balance remaining, carried to new Account 1790	277	11	5
		383	2	3

In	£.	s.	d.
Rob. Drummond, Eſq; and Co's Hands -	214	5	9
John Neſbitt, Eſqr's. ditto -	10	10	0
Mr. William Oddy's, Secretary, ditto -	52	15	8
	277	11	5

☞ The Secretary is directed to return the Thanks of the Society to their ſeveral Benefactors, who are hereby deſired to accept the ſame.

Note. Several Benefactions, have been received, which will be duly acknowledged in the Society's next Account.

1789 Oct. 24. By Caſh remitted to the Rt. Hon. H. T: Clements, Treaſurer, to the Society in Dublin, 6 Months Intereſt on £40000, to be appropriated to particular Purpoſes of the Society, (approved of by the Donor,) and not to the general Fund - } £800

The FORM of a BEQUEST or LEGACY.

ITEM, I Give, Deviſe, and Bequeath, the Sum of to the INCORPORATED SOCIETY in Dublin, for Promoting Engliſh Proteſtant Schools in Ireland, purſuant to his late Majeſty's Royal Charter.

NAMES of PERSONS to receive BENEFACTIONS in IRELAND.

Dublin, RIGHT Hon. H. T. Clements, Treaſurer to the Society, at the Treaſury.
Mr. Thomas Gibbons, Secretary, No. 6, Suffolk-Street.
Sir William Gleadowe, Bart. and Co. and the Right Honorable David Latouche and Co. Bankers.
Cork, Meſſrs. Sir Riggs Falkiner, Bart. Rogers and Co. Bankers.
Waterford, Alderman Simon Newport, Banker.

NAMES of PERSONS to receive BENEFACTIONS in LONDON.

ROBERT DRUMMOND, Eſq; Treaſurer to the Correſponding Society, Charing-Croſs.
Meſſrs. Henry, Richard and Richard Hoare, Bankers, Fleet-Street.
Meſſrs. Arnold, Albert and Alexander Neſbit, Biſhop-Gate-Street.
Mr. William Oddy, Secretary to the Correſponding Society, at the Merchant Seamen's Office, Royal Exchange.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE INCORPORATED SOCIETY do hereby requeſt all Perſons who ſhall hereafter deſire to have Children received into their Schools, that they recommend ſuch only as are born of Popiſh Parents, and are of ſound Mind, and who are neither Lame or Rickety, and have no bodily Defect which is likely to render them incapable of Labour, and who are not under the Age of Six nor above Ten Years. AND Notice is hereby given, that Mr. Thomas Gibbons, Secretary to the Society, at No. 6, Suffolk-Street, keeps a Regiſtry in his Office, where all Perſons who have recommended Children, may know in what Schools they are entertained, how kindly they are treated, and how uſefully employed.